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LOCAL NOTICES.

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Petroleum Winter Session opens January 6, 1869. R. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Cole Brothers

Are offering new special inducements in all the various departments of their immense and popular establishment in Market Street, Wheeling. Winter clothing, dress goods, and notions are offered at greatly reduced prices. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock before buying, as they are sure to find bargains.

Hoff's Male Essence

Differs as a perfume from all other male preparations, as it is almost free from alcohol, and therefore neither irritating nor drying, as it contains more nourishment than any of the strongest hair. It is well known that many cases in the male and suffering portion of the community have been cured by the most astonishing effects, and which, while it gives the patient strengthens the whole system.

To All Whom it May Concern.

Any one who wishes to procure a good name and there particularly resides. First, they should procure pure and unadulterated drugs and chemicals, and second, they should advertise such medicines that a reliable source. Every such person we would say, and now do say, that Dr. Hoffman, whose home is in Wheeling, West Virginia, has, from the time of his beginning, to Market street, to the present time, continued to build the largest, freshest and most genuine stock in the city, and cannot be excelled.

Country Merchants

Save money and time by purchasing their fancy goods of the jobbers in the city. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock of Wm. Fox, Jr., 75 Fifth avenue.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Grant's Internal Revenue Commissioner.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

The Senate Refused to Consider It—The Decision of the Senate on Its Repeal—An Explanation—The New Judiciary Bill—Bills in Conference Committee—The Copper Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1869.

The Next Secretary of Commerce.

The vacancy in the office of Internal Revenue Commissioner that will be filled by General Grant will be Hon. Cumming Delano, of Ohio. He has served six years in Congress, and is now a member of the Ways and Means committee. He is regarded as one of the most practical men on questions of finance in Congressional discussion of the Internal Revenue matters, General Grant has had a long list of the highest endorsement in his official and personal integrity, and the whole country will be satisfied that the appointment made last summer in his interest, for the office he now will not have, nor has he been now an applicant for the position, but when in June or July commissioner Rollins, who signified his earnest desire to quit the office, a consultation of leading Republicans was held, the result of which was Mr. Delano consented to accept the appointment from President Johnson if it was tendered. Mr. Rollins, E. B. Washburne, Senator Wilson, Senator Sherman, Senator Morton, Senator Howard, Mr. Burgess and others, made efforts through Secretary Seward and McCulloch, to induce Mr. Johnson to nominate him to the Senate, but without success, though it was understood that he would be confirmed, and would be kept in office by general consent, if he were chosen President. In December last, when Mr. Rollins again expressed a wish for rest, a second consultation of the same gentlemen with the appointment of Mr. Delano, General Grant, through a trusted friend, suggested to Mr. Rollins a request to hold the Commissionership till the end of Johnson's term, which Mr. Rollins consented to do if he could be relieved by the condition of his family. The present Commissioner sometime ago notified General Grant that he would like to withdraw as soon as possible after the inauguration, and the next President then tendered the office. There is no room for finding the slightest of an issue between Grant and Johnson in offering him a position, in the face of enough to regret the Revenue Bureau as most important to any Secretary, because this may be, Mr. Delano has accepted the office with the understanding that the nomination will be laid before the Senate soon after those of the Cabinet nominees. There was concurrent with revenue matters and the abilities of Mr. Delano, we confident that he will prove a most efficient officer.

The Judiciary Bill

Passed by the Senate this afternoon was taken up by some of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and referred by the other members of the Judiciary Committee, who reported a bill giving the Supreme Court power to limit the number of days the Court shall be in session, and to fix the time for holding the terms of the Court, and to regulate the practice of the Court, and to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act. The bill also provides that the Court shall have power to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act. The bill also provides that the Court shall have power to make such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

Burger's Boat and Gold Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee at a meeting to-day decided, four to three, to report Burger's bill prohibiting a further issue of Government bonds, except for railroad purposes, and to prevent payment of commissions for sales of gold and bonds. There are a good many New York, Boston and Philadelphia bankers here to-day. The Committee came to no conclusion, but will try to do so at the next meeting, Tuesday morning.

The Diplomatic Bill.

The Conference Committee on the diplomatic bill have agreed on all points in dispute, except Butler's amendment on the South Carolina claims, providing for the payment of the same to that, and provide for Change D'Affaires instead of colonial ministers at some of the South American States.

The Copper Tariff Bill

Was put to the House this afternoon and the vote by Ballot. A change of one vote or the presence of two more votes in the negative would have defeated it. The vote was the closest ever had in that body on any one of Johnson's vetoes.

Internal Revenue Bank Bill.

Has gone into conference committee, and the suggestion of the committee is such as to lead to confident belief that Johnson's amendment will not be carried.

Surety.

The late suicide, was in the Senate gallery to-day when Mr. Brownell was speaking against collector bonding. He did not sign a bond.

The Senate on the Act.

The Senate to-day, by the decided vote of 31 to 8, refused to take up the bill relative to the tenure of office act. The only Republicans who voted to take it up were Warner, Kellogg, Robertson and Van Winkle. Messrs. Patterson, Grimes and Morgan were present and did not vote. There is a good deal of feeling about this action and that taken yesterday in regard to some of the Senators who voted in favor of the repeal. Many persons are beginning the bill to mere caution say they supported the original act on principle, believing it within the constitution and expedient for the time, but that the present is not a time for any concessions or for bringing into question the power of the President to remove at will. Many intend to confirm all of them, from a conviction, and for that reason will refuse to repeal the law. Senator Grimes, who has been absent for some time, will vote for repeal, as such modification as will be satisfactory to him, from the explanation, but not to the extent to leave the President entirely free to remove at will. Senator Morgan will vote for repeal, and Senator Patterson will probably do so. Senator Grimes, who has been absent for some time, will vote for repeal, as such modification as will be satisfactory to him, from the explanation, but not to the extent to leave the President entirely free to remove at will. Senator Morgan will vote for repeal, and Senator Patterson will probably do so.

Burger's Bill.

A Senate supporter states that no further military legislation will be attempted by the Republicans, but all the fortified points will be occupied by garrisons. An American blockade cannot but successfully limited a Spanish blockade of Cuban ports. Thousand Cubans have received arms from the United States, and it is said on the promise of the Cuban Junta in New York city that the arms will be sent to Cuba. The Spanish Minister has been informed of this, and has been informed that the United States will not be responsible for the arms

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says it is in possession of information of such an authentic character, as to put at the head that the Cuban cable is already safely moored to the coast of Key West, Florida.

There is scarcely one prospect that the Democratic party will be recognized this session, the senate adhering true to its past record, and the house refusing to vote with the Democrats on any measure that has to do with the Democratic party's future interests or political supremacy. It is understood that in view of this the Democratic caucus will "go slow" in making changes.

Pennsylvania farmers seem to have seized the Copper Tariff Bill because he got half that grows, for in his message there is not an argument or a reason that affects the slightest ground for offsetting to the bill. We fear the vote will prevail, and not being sufficient ground for repealing a measure that is either illegal or unjust. We trust that we are sufficiently thankful that the vote was opposite as much as he has a grumbling portion to overcome themes, committees and other officials, and among those at the head of the list of the Democratic party for days of official life.

Secretary Seward is making great efforts to put down the insurrection in Cuba, it is almost certain that he will fail. The insurgents have consolidated and their forces, which are increasing in numbers, are directed with considerable skill, and generally with success. The independence of Cuba may be discussed now as an event to happen at no distant day. The ultimate design of the island, however, is a question for the early determined. But in course, be disputed that the tendency is and will be strongly towards a union with the United States. The immediate annexation party being even now certain for its numbers and weak in influence. It is doubtful will be the case of the Cuban Republic, but the question is one of time.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, is rather astonishing his friends in his every-day rule, by refusing special legislation. His action in omitting warm approval from those who have observed with alarm the tendency to special legislation, allowing individuals and corporations, year after year, obtain extraordinary powers—and always for the public good. It has become fashionable for individuals and corporations to act and obtain what active laws from a bad one. After exhausting everything else in vain. The idea of running to the legislature for special privileges is in defiance of sound and pernicious, has become quite too common, and in New York they are rejoicing over the unexpected interposition of the veto against it. Would that we might have occasion to do it in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, of New York, figuratively over the wrongs of Indianhood Code, are invited to dip into the figures found in the Spanish budget, where Cuba's grievous wrongs are recorded. The last statement shows that the Island has paid to the Spanish government one million one million, or about $5,000,000 a year. The high tory Spaniards argue that $5,000,000 should be deducted from the gross amount, because it was pocketed from batteries. So long as it was drained from Cuba we fail to perceive the force of the distinction. Thirty-three million dollars is a round sum to pay for misgovernment. It is not much wonder that the Cubans have conceived the idea that it is a trifle too dear. An examination of the history of Spain shows that Cuba has been the burden of two-thirds of the taxes collected by the Government. When money was wanted for any purpose whatever, and the coffers were empty, a check was drawn upon and cashed by Cuba at sight. No grace was thought of. The Cubans form the bread of the day's harbor, boiled and roasted in the summer sun and at night the lowest place at the common table, while the crown deliberately appropriated their earnings, cheated the failure of the drudge, and left them to make the most they could of the leavings. Of course, this is merely a figure of speech, but the actual experience of the Cubans was not more agreeable than this picture. The Spanish government contemplates a reduction of the taxes. We fear the suggestion comes too late. It is not a question of reduction now. It is merely a question as to who will own the public purse, with the chances strongly in favor of the original proprietors.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

Among the remarkable movements of the times, perhaps the most noteworthy, as the present juncture, is the movement among the Republicans. All are parties in the history of the country, exclusively not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has there been such extraordinary evidences of energy evinced by the army of harmonies who have, from time to time, found a haven of rest on the ship of State. The entire body of harmonies appears to be permeated by but one object, to die in the service of their country. That portion of the family which, during severe gales, went to the bottom, or were compelled to seek safer shelter by an unusual stress of weather, by some unaccountable means manage once more to reappear. Whether to ascribe this phenomena to the moral convictions which have taken our terrestrial globe to its foundations, to an evidence of the favor of the millennium, or to the same love which translates an ugly caterpillar into a beautiful butterfly, we are at a loss to determine.

When General Knownothing avowed that he witnessed the upheaval of mountains of well preserved skeletons that had been buried in Egyptian soil many hundred years, many were knowing people avowed their disbelief of the story. But when the truthfulness of the statement was corroborated by a cloud of witnesses, the scoffers were compelled to admit that they had unfairly forgotten the peculiar properties of Pyramid sand, which operates on the dead nearly, if not quite as efficaciously, as Peruvian bark upon the living. With the commencement of discovery fresh in our minds, we are not disposed to doubt the possibility of the preservation of the *one Indian* instances by some similar process. If we accept this theory, it would not be difficult to perceive wherein their preservation, like that of the Peruvian "mummies," heralds the dawn of another era, or the final dissolution of our earthly fabric. Perhaps, however, the two opposition would be nearer the truth, and more in accord with the laws of nature and the meaning of the English language. According to Webster, the word heretic signifies a "obstinate, queer; an error in a heresy; a fool." So we may accept this definition as correct, but the evidence should be found to favor the assumption of our most proposition, it believe that Germanic heresies have taken on the color of geese.

Leaving past speculation to those who have more time to devote to it, let us say a more than Webster did for one. Had he lived to the present day, he would have defined the Republican party as a party of heretics.

This, it will be admitted, covers the modern meaning of the word. Webster meant not. As far as he goes, we admit that Webster is correct, but he does not go far enough. Webster did not foresee the war, else we would have had ample definitions of the words "suppressed," "Confederate," and a score of others, while the definitions of the words "traitor," "patriot" and "loyalty" would have been altered in such a manner as to conform to American history. However, we are dragging from our original aim, which was simply to note the progress in the heretic movement.

General Grant's career, if it proves anything, proves that there is one thing superior to great talent, ability, execution and devotion, namely the ability to secure the brilliant, the steadfast, the reliable and the zealous agents possible, at once for the accomplishment of the desired object. It is true two judgments, this still in dictating human character, two men made him what he is. But the fiend that he encountering and opposing the course in behalf of the public good, that has caused the present opposition among the heretics that cling to the ship of state like a sponge to a rock. We are aware of the injustice we are perhaps doing the sponge, for in it

A VERY BIG THING.

If we are to be guided by recent championships and the attraction of many of the hills before the Senate and House of Representatives, it is about time to modify an old and common saying. In other words, it is time to call the "nigger" and of the woodhills in order to make room for the Indian. According to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "the most ambitious labor-to-be-organized legislation body in move before the Senate, to be conditioned on some reason only," in the shape of a treaty with the Cherokees. This treaty is in effect made by Commissioner of Indian Affairs N. G. Taylor, and several white men claiming to represent the Cherokee Indians. Now, we don't find fault with the Senate for indulging the fancy of treating the some of the forest products as if they were with precious metals, but we do find fault with the Senate for indulging the fancy of treating with Indians who are at war with the United States. Not only is this the case, but the Cherokees have unmistakably disposed towards the Great Father in Washington until that team is clear of a goat exterior. Assume that, for them to believe their interest lay with the South. We have no doubt that Lincoln, if he could be induced to share the time from his present flourishing law practice, could tell the Senate several things about the Cherokees and their several white representatives, that would surprise them, unless their public experience has rendered that impossible. Some idea of the nature of the "treaty" may be found from the single fact that the Senate proposes to purchase $1,200,000 acres from the newly loyal tribe for the sum of $1,000,000. By refusing to the map-maker will perceive what is proposed, namely, to purchase territory already within the boundaries of the United States. The compact reserves to the Indians the woodland and salines, and the right to make and transport salt free from taxation. As if this were not sufficient for the so-called whites and Indians.

"Resolved, That we have the right to sell and purchase of no slave, including the slave trade, and that we have the right to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States, and to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States, and to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States, and

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Thursday Evening, February 25, 1869.

The difficulty of the issue of and banks pending in regard to the next revenue bill is reported to have been so far settled as to permit the passage of the measure unamended, the conference committee on the disagreements of the two houses having agreed to the report of the committee of conference. Some difficulty is expected in the Senate, but there the senate will be governed by the majority of the house, and there the result is regarded as the high noon hour in the day.

Local stocks are inactive. Prices, however, appear to be the best since the panic.

The following stocks were sold and ownership recorded at the rooms of Commercial Sales Rooms, 59 Smithfield street, by A. McKennan, Auctioneer:

Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge 25 00
Western Insurance Company 1 00
Citizens' Insurance Company 1 00
Government bonds have been recovered much of the ground lost yesterday, and the tendency of affairs still promising for the coming of settling authoritatively to some basis of increase to the lowest rate of the country, becoming a rule, will advance the higher grades of bonds even before the close of the week.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.	Gain.
6s, 1881, coupon	113¼	113¾	¼
5-20s, 1862, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1864, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1865, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1867, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1868, coupon	111¾	112	¼
10-40s, coupon	107¾	108	¼

Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, quote United States securities as New York closing as follows:

Feb. 23, Feb. 24, 11th Inst.

6s, 1881, coupon	113¼	113¾	¼
5-20s, 1862, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1864, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1865, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1867, coupon	111¾	112	¼
5-20s, 1868, coupon	111¾	112	¼
10-40s, coupon	107¾	108	¼

The following sales, made by Tom Bigham, auctioneer, at E. W. Kennedy's Stock Auction Sales Rooms, No. 59 Fourth avenue, occurred this morning at the New York Stock Exchange this day:

	Shares.	Cents.	Dols.
Canton Co.	100	50	50 00
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.	100	100	100 00
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.	100	50	50

The Daily Commercial.

THE INDUSTRIES.

The National League for their Protection—Its Organization Projected—Objects of the League.

A meeting of manufacturers, miners and other producers was held in Philadelphia on Thursday for the purpose of organizing a National League, on the principle of Protection to labor. The meeting was largely attended, much interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the following are the objects of the organization, the general article of which was adopted: To secure the protection of the manufacturing, mining and other productive interests of the country, by labor in its most direct application to the development of our home industries, and to the creation of such a public sentiment as will secure the passage of such laws as will encourage the growth of correct public opinion, and thus permit legislation as shall secure a wise economy in public affairs, the simplest and best system of internal revenue laws, and such tariff as may be required to meet the public necessities, and at the same time foster and fair protection to our industries, needful for the development of our resources, the best condition of our people, and the highest home of any government.

During the consideration of the second article, an amendment was proposed to insert the word "agricultural," whose interests are equally important with those of manufactures and mining. Mr. Stockwell, who moved the amendment, argued that all of these interests came before Congress under the claim of the Constitution, requiring Congress to regulate commerce between the States. It was to the interests of all these that a wise and judicious system of revenue might be established in railroads. In Pennsylvania there was an expenditure of a hundred millions of dollars, which might be attributed for a long series of years mainly to the fostering care of the State. In Pittsburgh the annual manufactures amounted to one hundred millions, and to pay 50 per cent freight on raw material would be equal to a tax of about fifty millions. Upon this freight the people of Pittsburgh were annually called upon to pay fifteen millions more in time to begin the first year that steel, and that the business would double every month was apparent to all. The interests of the mining districts were similar. Here in the north, in the west, and in the south, the same principles were before the country. No national or commercial policy was utilized for many years, which would be of such benefit to the whole country as the establishment of a thorough system of protection to home industry. Great Britain had grown to be what it now is not by reason of her freedom from taxation, but by reason of the fostering care which she had given to her industries. Before the country could be relieved from taxation, they will have to encourage home industry. If the present tariff was unjustly exacted at a cost of $1 to the people, $1 50 was collected for the Government. The